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<p>(54) Title: <b>METHOD OF INCREASING FRUIT SIZE IN A PLANT</b></p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. The AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such as <i>Arabidopsis</i> AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2). The present invention further provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product. The AGL8-family gene product can have substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog, for example, the amino acid sequence of <i>Arabidopsis</i> AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2). Related methods and kits are also provided.</p> <p><i>Method of 5 increased &amp; decreased fruit size</i></p>			

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**METHOD OF INCREASING FRUIT SIZE IN A PLANT**

This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/051,030, filed June 27, 1997, the entire contents of which is  
5 incorporated herein by reference.

This invention was made with government support under DCB9018749 and MCB9408042 awarded by the National Science Foundation. The government has certain rights in the invention.

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to plant molecular biology and genetic engineering and more specifically to the production of genetically modified  
15 seed plants from which enlarged or diminished seeds or fruits can be obtained.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Seed and fruit production are multi-billion dollar commercial industries and primary sources of  
20 income for numerous states in the United States and for many countries around the world. Commercially valuable seeds include, for example, rapeseeds, cottonseeds and sunflower seeds, which are prized for the vegetable oil that can be pressed from the seed. The seeds of  
25 leguminous plants such as peas, beans and lentils also are commercially valuable as they are rich in proteins, with soybeans, for example, consisting of 40-45% protein and 18% fats and oils. In addition, coffee is a valuable

crop made from the dried and roasted seeds of *Coffea arabica* plants, while chocolate is made from the cacao seed or "bean." Similarly, many fruits are commercially valuable, including, for example, corn, rice, wheat, 5 barley and other cereals, nuts, legumes, tomatoes, and citrus fruits.

Unfortunately, seed and fruit production are both limited inherently, for example, due to the availability of suitable growing seasons and growing 10 conditions, including the finite resource of arable land. In addition, seed and fruit production are limited by the yield obtained from a plant, which is a function, in part, of the average size of the seeds and fruits produced. As a consequence, methods for increasing seed 15 or fruit production from a seed plant would help in combating the increased need for food, particularly as the world population continues to expand. Thus, a need exists for developing methods to increase the yield of seeds and fruits from cultivated plants. The present 20 invention satisfies this need and provides related advantages as well.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing 25 seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. The AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such as *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of

increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. The nucleic acid molecule encoding the AGL8-related gene product can be operatively linked to an 5 exogenous regulatory element such as a constitutive regulatory element or seed-selective regulatory element. The invention additionally provides a tissue, such as a seed, which is derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention.

10 The invention further provides a method of producing a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size. The method is practiced by ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product in 15 the seed plant, whereby seed size is increased due to ectopic expression of the nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method is practiced by introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product into the seed plant.

20 Kits for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size also are provided herein. The kits of the invention include a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product and a seed-selective regulatory element. In a 25 kit of the invention, the AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. If desired, a kit for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size can include a plant expression vector 30 containing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product operatively linked to a seed-selective regulatory element.

The invention additionally provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression. The 5 AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. In one embodiment, expression of the AGL8-related gene product is selectively suppressed in seed tissue. In addition, the invention provides a 10 tissue, such as a seed, which is derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression.

Further provided herein is a non-naturally 15 occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product. The AGL8-family gene product can have substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 20 ortholog, for example, the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

In a related embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic 25 expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product. The exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product can be operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element, which can be, for example, a 30 constitutive regulatory element or a valve-selective regulatory element.

A tissue derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product also 5 is provided herein. The invention provides, for example, a fruit derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention.

The invention also provides a method of generating a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is 10 characterized by producing fruit of increased size. The method includes the step of ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product in the seed plant, whereby fruit size is increased due to ectopic expression of the nucleic acid 15 molecule. In one embodiment, the method includes the step of introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product into the seed plant.

Further provided by the invention are kits for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by 20 producing fruit of increased size. The kits include a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product as well as a valve-selective regulatory element. The AGL8-family gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 25 ortholog. If desired, a kit of the invention can include a plant expression vector containing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product operatively linked to a valve-selective regulatory element.

The invention further provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of decreased size, in which expression of an AGL8-family gene product is suppressed. In such a 5 non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, an AGL8-family gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. In one embodiment, expression of the AGL8-family gene product is selectively suppressed in 10 valve tissue. Also provided herein is a tissue, such as a fruit, derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of decreased size, in which expression of an AGL8-family gene product is suppressed.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. The AGL8-related gene product can have, for 25 example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such as *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

In one embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous 30 nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. The nucleic acid molecule encoding the

AGL8-related gene product can be operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element such as a constitutive regulatory element or seed-selective regulatory element.

The present invention is directed to the surprising discovery that the AGL8 transcription factor regulates seed size in a plant. As disclosed herein, AGL8 loss-of-function mutants were produced by Ds transposon insertion mutagenesis of *Arabidopsis* using the DsE enhancer trap transposable element and the Gus reporter gene (Sundaresan et al., Genes Development 9:1797-1810 (1995), which is incorporated by reference herein). Transposition events were selected and screened for reporter gene expression patterns and mutant phenotypes. The mutation affected cell differentiation of the valve, creating a zigzag pattern in the outer epidermis of the replum that fuses with the two carpel valves. Seeds in the mutant plants looked normal, except for a smaller size, and remained arranged in four rows as in the wild type. However, the seeds were highly compacted inside the fruit and the number of seeds in each fruit was reduced to about 75% the number of seeds produced by wild type plants.

As further disclosed herein, overexpression of AGL8 in *Arabidopsis* results in the production of seeds having an increased size as compared to the seeds produced by wild type *Arabidopsis*. As set forth in Example I, constitutive expression of AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) under control of a tandem cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter resulted in seeds having an abnormal size that was about three times the size of seeds produced by wild type plants. In view of the presence and expression of the AGL8 ortholog, SaMADS B, as well as the presence and expression of AGL orthologs in maize, the skilled

artisan will recognize that an AGL8-related gene product, such as an ortholog of AGL8, can be used in the methods of the present invention, for example, to produce transgenic plants having the characteristics disclosed 5 herein. Thus, the invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant, such as a transgenic seed plant, characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product.

10 As used herein, the term "non-naturally occurring," when used in reference to a seed plant, means a seed plant that has been genetically modified by man. A transgenic seed plant of the invention, for example, is a non-naturally occurring seed plant that contains an 15 exogenous nucleic acid molecule, such as a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product and, therefore, has been genetically modified by man. In addition, a seed plant that contains, for example, a mutation in an endogenous AGL8-related gene product 20 regulatory element or coding sequence as a result of calculated exposure to a mutagenic agent, such as a chemical mutagen, or an "insertional mutagen," such as a transposon, also is considered a non-naturally occurring seed plant, since it has been genetically modified by 25 man. In contrast, a seed plant containing only spontaneous or naturally occurring mutations is not a "non-naturally occurring seed plant" as defined herein and, therefore, is not encompassed within the invention. One skilled in the art understands that, while a 30 non-naturally occurring seed plant typically has a nucleotide sequence that is altered as compared to a naturally occurring seed plant, a non-naturally occurring seed plant also can be genetically modified by man

without altering its nucleotide sequence, for example, by modifying its methylation pattern.

The term "ectopically," as used herein in reference to expression of a nucleic acid molecule, 5 refers to an expression pattern that is distinct from the expression pattern in a wild type seed plant. Thus, one skilled in the art understands that ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product can refer to expression in a cell type other than 10 a cell type in which the nucleic acid molecule normally is expressed, or at a time other than a time at which the nucleic acid molecule normally is expressed, or at a level other than the level at which the nucleic acid molecule normally is expressed. In wild type 15 *Arabidopsis*, for example, AGL8 expression is normally restricted during the later stages of floral development to the carpel valves and is not seen in the seeds. However, under control of a constitutive promoter such as the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter, AGL8 is 20 expressed in the seeds and, additionally, is expressed at higher than normal levels in valve tissue and, thus, is ectopically expressed.

The term "increased size," as used herein in 25 reference to a seed produced by a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, means a significantly greater seed volume or dry weight as compared to the volume or dry weight of seeds produced by a corresponding seed plant lacking an ectopically expressed nucleic acid 30 molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product such as a wild type seed plant. As disclosed herein in Example I, the seeds from a transgenic *Arabidopsis* plant ectopically expressing AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) produce seeds that have a greater volume and greater weight, exhibiting almost

three times the dry weight of seeds produced from wild type *Arabidopsis* plants. An increased size can result, for example, from an increase in the number of cells in the seed.

5 It is recognized that there can be natural variation in the size of seeds produced by a particular seed plant species or variety. However, seeds of increased size produced by a seed plant using a method of the invention readily can be identified by sampling a  
10 population of the produced seeds and determining that the normal distribution of seed sizes is greater, on average, than the normal distribution of seeds produced by the corresponding seed plant variety or species lacking an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an  
15 AGL8-related gene product. Thus, production of non-naturally occurring seed plants of the invention provides a means to skew the normal distribution of seed sizes produced by a seed plant, such that the seed volumes or dry weights are, on average, at least about 5%  
20 greater, 10% greater, 20% greater, 30% greater, 50% greater, 75% greater, 100% greater, 200% greater, 300% greater, 400% greater or 500% greater than in the corresponding seed plant species that does not contain an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an  
25 AGL8-related gene product.

The present invention relates to the use of nucleic acid molecules encoding particular "AGAMOUS-LIKE" or "AGL" gene products. AGAMOUS (AG) is a floral organ 30 identity gene, one of a related family of transcription factors that, in various combinations, specify the identity of the floral organs: the petals, sepals, stamens and carpels (Bowman et al., Devel. 112:1-20 (1991); Weigel and Meyerowitz, Cell 78:203-209 (1994);

Yanofsky, Annual Rev. Plant Physiol. Mol. Biol. 46:167-188 (1995)). The AGAMOUS gene product is essential for specification of carpel and stamen identity (Bowman et al., The Plant Cell 1:37-52 (1989); Yanofsky et al., Nature 346:35-39 (1990)). Related genes have recently been identified and denoted "AGAMOUS-LIKE" or "AGL" genes (Ma et al., Genes Devel. 5:484-495 (1991); Mandel and Yanofsky, The Plant Cell 7:1763-1771 (1995), which is incorporated herein by reference).

AGL8, like AGAMOUS and other AGL genes, is characterized, in part, in that it is a plant MADS box gene. The plant MADS box genes generally encode proteins of about 260 amino acids including a highly conserved MADS domain of about 56 amino acids (Riechmann and Meyerowitz, Biol. Chem. 378:1079-1101 (1997), which is incorporated herein by reference). The MADS domain, which was first identified in the *Arabidopsis* AGAMOUS and *Antirrhinum majus* DEFICIENS genes, is conserved among transcription factors found in humans (serum response factor; SRF) and yeast (MCM1; Norman et al., Cell 55:989-1003 (1988); Passmore et al., J. Mol. Biol. 204:593-606 (1988), and is the most highly conserved region of the MADS domain proteins. The MADS domain is the major determinant of sequence specific DNA-binding activity and can also perform dimerization and other accessory functions (Huang et al., The Plant Cell 8:81-94 (1996)). The MADS domain frequently resides at the N-terminus, although some proteins contain additional residues N-terminal to the MADS domain.

The "intervening domain" or "I-domain," located immediately C-terminal to the MADS domain, is a weakly conserved domain having a variable length of approximately 30 amino acids (Purugganan et al., Genetics

140:345-356 (1995)). In some proteins, the I-domain plays a role in the formation of DNA-binding dimers. A third domain present in plant MADS domain proteins is a moderately conserved 70 amino acid region denoted the 5 "keratin-like domain" or "K-domain." Named for its similarity to regions of the keratin molecule, the structure of the K-domain appears capable of forming amphipathic helices and may mediate protein-protein interactions (Ma et al., *Genes Devel.* 5:484-495 (1991)).

10 The most variable domain, both in sequence and in length, is the carboxy-terminal or "C-domain" of the MADS domain proteins. Dispensable for DNA binding and protein dimerization in some MADS domain proteins, the function of this C-domain remains unknown.

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*Arabidopsis* AGL8 is a 242 amino acid MADS box protein (SEQ ID NO:2; Mandel and Yanofsky, *supra*, 1995). The AGL8 MADS domain resides at amino acids 2 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:2. The K-domain of AGL8 resides at amino acids 20 92 to 158 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In wild-type *Arabidopsis*, *AGL8* RNA accumulates in two distinct phases, the first occurring during inflorescence development in the stem and cauline leaves, and the second in the later stages of flower development 25 (Mandel and Yanofsky, *supra*, 1995). In particular, *AGL8* RNA is first detected in the inflorescence meristem as soon as the plant switches from vegetative to reproductive development. As the inflorescence stem elongates, *AGL8* RNA accumulates in the inflorescence 30 meristem and in the stem. Secondly, although *AGL8* is not detected in the initial stages (1 and 2) of flower development, *AGL8* expression resumes at approximately stage 3 in the center of the floral dome in the region corresponding to the fourth (carpel) whorl. *AGL8*

expression is excluded from all other primordia and the pedicel. The time of *AGL8* expression in the fourth carpel whorl generally corresponds to the time at which the organ identity genes *APETALA3*, *PISTILLATA* AND *AGAMOUS* 5 begin to be expressed (Yanofsky et al., *Nature* 346:35-39 (1990); Drews et al., *Cell* 65:991-1002 (1991); Jack et al., *Cell* 68:683-697 (1992); Goto and Meyerowitz, *Genes Devel.* 8:1548-1560 (1994)). At later stages, *AGL8* expression becomes localized to the carpel walls, in the 10 region that constitutes the valves of the ovary, and is absent from nearly all other cell types of the carpel. No *AGL8* RNA expression is detected in the ovules, stigmatic tissues or the septum that divides the ovary. Thus, in nature, *AGL8* expression during the later stages 15 of floral development is restricted to the valves of the carpels and to the cells within the style.

As used herein, the term "AGL8-related gene product" means a gene product that has the same or similar function as *Arabidopsis AGL8* such that, when 20 ectopically expressed in a seed plant, normal development is altered such that seeds of increased size are produced. *Arabidopsis AGL8* (SEQ ID NO:2) is an example of an AGL8-related gene product as defined herein. As disclosed in Example I, ectopic expression of *Arabidopsis* 25 *AGL8* (SEQ ID NO:2) under control of a tandem CaMV 35S promoter, in which the intrinsic promoter element has been duplicated, alters normal plant development such that seeds of about three times normal size are produced.

An AGL8-related gene product generally is 30 characterized, in part, as containing a MADS domain. An AGL8-related gene product also generally is characterized by having an amino acid sequence that has at least about 50% amino acid identity with the amino acid sequence of

*Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO: 2). An AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, an amino acid sequence with greater than about 65% amino acid sequence identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), preferably greater than about 75% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), more preferably greater than about 85% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), and can be a sequence having greater than about 90%, 95% or 97% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

Preferably, an AGL8-related gene product is orthologous to the seed plant species in which it is ectopically expressed. A nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, can be ectopically expressed in an *Arabidopsis* plant to produce a non-naturally occurring *Arabidopsis* variety characterized by producing seeds of increased size. Similarly, a nucleic acid molecule encoding canola AGL8, for example, can be ectopically expressed in a canola plant to produce a non-naturally occurring canola variety characterized by producing canola seeds of increased size.

A nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product also can be ectopically expressed in a heterologous seed plant to produce a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size. AGL8-related genes are AGAMOUS-like genes, which are present in most, if not all, angiosperms. AGAMOUS, for example, has been conserved in tomato (TAG1) and maize (ZAG1), indicating that AGAMOUS-like gene products have been widely conserved throughout the plant kingdom (Pnueli et al., The Plant Cell 6:163-173 (1994); Schmidt et al., The

Plant Cell 5:729-737 (1993)). AGL8-related gene products such as AGL8 orthologs also can be conserved and can function across species boundaries to produce seeds of increased size. Thus, ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) in a heterologous seed plant within the *Brassicaceae* such as *Brassica napus* L. (rapeseed) or within the *Fabaceae* such as in *Glycine* (soybean), for example, can alter normal development and result in production of seeds of increased size. Furthermore, a nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, can be ectopically expressed in more distantly related heterologous seed plants, including dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous angiosperms and gymnosperms and, upon ectopic expression, can alter normal development such that seeds of increased size are produced by the heterologous seed plant.

As used herein, the term "AGL8-related gene product" encompasses an active segment of an AGL8-related gene product, which is a polypeptide portion of an AGL8-related gene product that, when ectopically expressed, alters normal development such that seeds of increased size are produced. An active segment can be, for example, an amino terminal, internal or carboxy terminal fragment of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) that, when ectopically expressed in a seed plant, alters normal development such that seeds of increased size are produced. An active segment of an AGL8-related gene product can include, for example, the MADS domain and can have the ability to bind DNA specifically. The skilled artisan will recognize that a nucleic acid molecule encoding an active segment of an AGL8-related gene product can be used to generate a seed plant of the invention characterized by producing seeds of increased

size and in the related methods and kits of the invention described further below.

An active segment of an AGL8-related gene product can be identified using the methods described in 5 Example I or using other routine methodology. Briefly, a seed plant such as *Arabidopsis* can be transformed with a nucleic acid molecule under control of a constitutive regulatory element such as a tandem CaMV 35S promoter. Phenotypic analysis of the seed plant reveals whether a 10 seed plant ectopically expressing a particular polypeptide portion produces seeds of increased size. For analysis of a large number of polypeptide portions of an AGL8-related gene product, nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptide portions can be assayed in 15 pools, and active pools subsequently subdivided to identify the active nucleic acid molecule.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic 20 expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product having substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. As used herein, the term "AGL8 ortholog" means an ortholog of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) and refers to an AGL8-related gene 25 product that, in a particular seed plant variety, has the highest percentage homology at the amino acid level to *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2). An AGL8 ortholog can be, for example, a *Brassica* AGL8 ortholog such as a *Brassica napus* L. AGL8 ortholog, or a *Fabaceae* AGL8 ortholog such 30 as a soybean, pea, lentil, or bean AGL8 ortholog. An AGL8 ortholog from the long-day plant *Sinapis alba*, designated SaMADS B, has been described (Menzel et al., Plant J. 9:399-408 (1996), which is incorporated herein

by reference). Novel AGL8 ortholog cDNAs can be isolated from additional seed plant species using a nucleotide sequence as a probe and methods well known in the art of molecular biology (Glick and Thompson (eds.), Methods in Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press (1993); Sambrook et al. (eds.), Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Second Edition), Plainview, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989), each of which is incorporated herein by reference).

As used herein, the term "substantially the amino acid sequence," when used in reference to an AGL8 ortholog, is intended to mean a polypeptide or polypeptide segment having an identical amino acid sequence, or a polypeptide or polypeptide segment having a similar, non-identical sequence that is considered by those skilled in the art to be a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence. For example, an AGL8-related gene product having substantially the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 can have an amino acid sequence identical to the sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), or a similar, non-identical sequence that is functionally equivalent. In particular, a gene product that has "substantially the amino acid sequence" of an AGL8 ortholog can have one or more modifications such as amino acid additions, deletions or substitutions, including conservative or non-conservative substitutions, relative to the AGL8 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, for example, provided that the modified polypeptide retains substantially the ability to alter normal development such that seeds of increased size are produced when the nucleic acid molecule is ectopically expressed in the seed plant. Comparison of sequences for substantial similarity can be performed between two

sequences of any length and usually is performed with sequences between about 6 and 1200 residues, preferably between about 10 and 100 residues and more preferably between about 25 and 35 residues. Such comparisons for 5 substantial similarity are performed using methodology routine in the art.

It is understood that minor modifications of primary amino acid sequence can result in an AGL8-related gene product that has substantially equivalent or 10 enhanced function as compared to the AGL8 ortholog from which it was derived. Further, various molecules can be attached to an AGL8 ortholog or active segment thereof, for example, other polypeptides, antigenic or other peptide tags, carbohydrates, lipids, or chemical 15 moieties. Such modifications are included within the term AGL8 ortholog as defined herein.

One or more point mutations can be introduced into a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8 ortholog to yield a modified nucleic acid molecule using, for 20 example, site-directed mutagenesis (see Wu (Ed.), Meth. In Enzymol. Vol. 217, San Diego: Academic Press (1993); Higuchi, "Recombinant PCR" in Innis et al. (Ed.), PCR Protocols, San Diego: Academic Press, Inc. (1990), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). Such 25 mutagenesis can be used to introduce a specific, desired amino acid insertion, deletion or substitution; alternatively, a nucleic acid sequence can be synthesized having random nucleotides at one or more predetermined positions to generate random amino acid substitutions. 30 Scanning mutagenesis also can be useful in generating a modified nucleic acid molecule encoding substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

Modified nucleic acid molecules can be routinely assayed for the ability to alter normal plant development such that seeds of increased size are produced. In the same manner as described in Example I, 5 a nucleic acid molecule encoding substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog can be ectopically expressed, for example, using a constitutive regulatory element such as the CaMV 35S promoter or using a tissue-specific regulatory element such as a 10 seed-selective regulatory element as described further below. If such ectopic expression results in a seed plant in which seeds of increased size are produced, the modified polypeptide or segment is an "AGL8 ortholog" as defined herein.

15 A non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size can be one of a variety of seed plant species, including a monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous angiosperm or a gymnosperm. A useful seed plant of the 20 invention can be, for example, a member of the *Brassicaceae*, such as rapeseed, or a member of the *Fabaceae*, such as a soybean, pea, lentil or bean plant.

As used herein, the term "seed plant" means an angiosperm or gymnosperm. An angiosperm is a 25 seed-bearing plant whose seeds are borne in a mature ovary (fruit). An angiosperm commonly is recognized as a flowering plant. Angiosperms are divided into two broad classes based on the number of cotyledons, which are seed leaves that generally store or absorb food. Thus, a 30 monocotyledonous angiosperm is an angiosperm having a single cotyledon, whereas a dicotyledonous angiosperm is an angiosperm having two cotyledons. A variety of angiosperms are known including, for example, oilseed

plants, leguminous plants, fruit-bearing plants, ornamental flowers, cereal plants and hardwood trees, which general classes are not necessarily exclusive. The skilled artisan will recognize that the methods of the 5 invention can be practiced using these or other angiosperms, as desired. The invention also can be practiced with a gymnosperm, which is a seed-bearing plant having seeds not enclosed in an ovary.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a 10 non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product, where the seed plant is a member of the *Brassicaceae*. The *Brassicaceae*, commonly 15 known as the "Brassicas," are a diverse group of crop plants including the particularly valuable oilseed plant canola (see, for example, Williams and Hill, Science 232:1385-1389 (1986), which is incorporated herein by reference). The *Brassicaceae* include six major species, 20 each containing a range of plant forms: *Brassica napus*, *Brassica oleracea*, *Brassica campestris* (*Brassica rapa*), *Brassica juncea*; and *Brassica carinata*. The skilled artisan understands that any member of the *Brassicaceae* can be modified as disclosed herein to produce a 25 non-naturally occurring *Brassica* seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size.

The invention also provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a 30 nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product, where the seed plant is a member of the *Fabaceae*. The *Fabaceae*, which are commonly known as members of the pea family, are seed plants that produce a

characteristic dry dehiscent fruit known as a legume. A member of the Fabaceae, for example, a plant that produces a grain legume such as soybean (*glycine*), pea, chickpea, moth bean, broad bean, kidney bean, lima bean, 5 lentil, cowpea, dry bean or peanut, can be modified as described herein to generate a non-naturally occurring variety characterized by producing seeds of increased size.

A non-naturally occurring seed plant of the 10 invention characterized by producing seeds of increased size also can be an oilseed plant, such as a member of the plant genus *Cuphea* (family Lythraceae). A *Cuphea* seed plant is particularly valuable since *Cuphea* oilseeds contain industrially and nutritionally important 15 medium-chain fatty acids, especially lauric acid, which is currently supplied only by coconut and palm kernel oils. Other oilseed plants that can be modified as disclosed herein to produce seeds of increased size include, for example, the cultivated sunflower 20 (*Helianthus annuus* L.) and cotton plants such as *Gossypium* that are cultivated for their cottonseeds.

A non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention characterized by producing seeds of increased size also can be, for example, a coffee plant (*Coffea arabica*) or a cacao plant (*Theobroma cacao*). The skilled artisan will realize that the invention can be practiced 25 with these or other seed plant species, as desired, to increase the yield of commercially valuable seeds.

The invention also provides a transgenic seed 30 plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene

product. In a transgenic seed plant of the invention, the ectopically expressed exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product can be operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element. In one 5 embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size having an ectopically expressed exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product that is operatively linked to a constitutive regulatory element. 10 The invention provides, for example, a transgenic seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog operatively linked to a 15 cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter. In another embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene 20 product operatively linked to a seed-selective regulatory element.

As used herein, the term "transgenic" refers to a seed plant that contains an exogenous nucleic acid 25 molecule, which can be derived from the same seed plant species or from a heterologous seed plant species.

The term "exogenous," as used herein in reference to a nucleic acid molecule and a transgenic seed plant, means a nucleic acid molecule originating 30 from outside the seed plant. An exogenous nucleic acid molecule can have a naturally occurring or non-naturally occurring nucleotide sequence. One skilled in the art understands that an exogenous nucleic acid molecule can be a heterologous nucleic acid molecule derived from a

different seed plant species than the seed plant into which the nucleic acid molecule is introduced or can be a nucleic acid molecule derived from the same seed plant species as the seed plant into which it is introduced.

5           The term "operatively linked," as used in reference to a regulatory element and a nucleic acid molecule, such as a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product, means that the regulatory element confers regulated expression upon the operatively  
10 linked nucleic acid molecule. Thus, the term "operatively linked," as used in reference to an exogenous regulatory element such as a constitutive regulatory element and a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product, means that the constitutive  
15 regulatory element is linked to the nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product such that the expression pattern of the constitutive regulatory element is conferred upon the nucleic acid molecule encoding the AGL8-related gene product. It is recognized that a  
20 regulatory element and a nucleic acid molecule that are operatively linked have, at a minimum, all elements essential for transcription, including, for example, a TATA box.

As used herein, the term "constitutive  
25 regulatory element" means a regulatory element that confers a level of expression upon an operatively linked nucleic molecule that is relatively independent of the cell or tissue type in which the constitutive regulatory element is expressed. A constitutive regulatory element  
30 that is expressed in a seed plant generally is widely expressed in a large number of cell and tissue types.

A variety of constitutive regulatory elements useful for ectopic expression in a transgenic seed plant of the invention are well known in the art. The cauliflower mosaic virus 35S (CaMV 35S) promoter, for example, is a well-characterized constitutive regulatory element that produces a high level of expression in all plant tissues (Odell et al., Nature 313:810-812 (1985)). The CaMV 35S promoter can be particularly useful due to its activity in numerous diverse seed plant species (Benfey and Chua, Science 250:959-966 (1990); Futterer et al., Physiol. Plant 79:154 (1990); Odell et al., *supra*, 1985). A tandem 35S promoter, in which the intrinsic promoter element has been duplicated, confers higher expression levels in comparison to the unmodified 35S promoter (Kay et al., Science 236:1299 (1987)). Other constitutive regulatory elements useful for ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product in a transgenic seed plant of the invention include, for example, the cauliflower mosaic virus 19S promoter; the Figwort mosaic virus promoter; and the nopaline synthase (*nos*) gene promoter (Singer et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 14:433 (1990); An, Plant Physiol. 81:86 (1986)).

Additional constitutive regulatory elements including those for efficient ectopic expression in monocots also are known in the art, for example, the pEmu promoter and promoters based on the rice Actin-1 5' region (Last et al., Theor. Appl. Genet. 81:581 (1991); McElroy et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 231:150 (1991); McElroy et al., Plant Cell 2:163 (1990)). Chimeric regulatory elements, which combine elements from different genes, also can be useful for ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product (Comai et al., Plant Mol. Biol.

15:373 (1990)). One skilled in the art understands that a particular constitutive regulatory element is chosen based, in part, on the seed plant species in which a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene 5 product is to be ectopically expressed and on the desired level of expression.

As used herein, the term "seed-selective regulatory element" refers to a nucleotide sequence that, when operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule, 10 confers selective expression upon the operatively linked nucleic acid molecule in a limited number of plant tissues, including one or more seed tissues. A seed-selective regulatory element can confer specific expression exclusively in seed tissues, or can confer 15 selective expression in a limited number of plant tissues including one or more seed tissues.

Seed-selective regulatory elements can be derived, for example, from a variety of genes that are selectively expressed in the seed tissue of a seed plant, 20 for example, in the seed coat, endosperm or seed embryo (see, for example, West and Harada, Plant Cell 5:1361-1369 (1993), and Goldberg et al., Science 266:506-614 (1994), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). For example, the AGL15 gene is 25 selectively expressed in the seed as described in Heck et al., Plant Cell 7:1271-1282 (1995) and Perry et al., Plant Cell 8:1977-1989 (1996), each of which is incorporated herein by reference. Thus, an AGL15 promoter or an active fragment thereof can be a 30 seed-selective regulatory element as defined herein. The 1511 seed coat gene also is selectively expressed in the seed coat and, therefore, a 1511 promoter or active fragment thereof, such as a fragment of the genomic

sequence available as GenBank accession number AC 000375, can be a seed-selective regulatory element. A promoter or active fragment of a zein storage protein gene such as a gene encoding the 22 KDa protein, which is selectively 5 expressed in seed endosperm, also can be a useful seed-selective regulatory element (Burr et al., J. Mol. Biol. 154:33-49 (1982); Aukerman et al., Genes & Devel. 5:310-320 (1991); and Schmidt et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 87:46-50 (1990), each of which is incorporated 10 herein by reference). Additional genes such as *SHOOTMERISTEMLESS* are known to be selectively expressed in seed embryo; a *SHOOTMERISTEMLESS* promoter or an active fragment thereof, such as a fragment of the sequence available as GenBank accession number AC 003113, also can 15 be a seed-selective regulatory element useful in practicing the invention (Long et al., Nature 379:66-69 (1996), which is incorporated herein by reference). The skilled artisan understands that a regulatory element of any such gene selectively expressed in seed tissue can be 20 a seed-selective regulatory element as defined herein, provided that the element confers selective expression in one or more seed tissues upon an operatively linked nucleic acid molecule.

Additional seed-selective regulatory elements 25 can be identified and isolated using routine methodology. Differential screening strategies using, for example, RNA prepared from the seed coat, endosperm or seed embryo and RNA prepared from non-seed tissue, such as root or leaf tissue, can be used to isolate cDNAs selectively 30 expressed in the seed; subsequently, the corresponding genes are isolated using the cDNA sequence as a probe.

Enhancer trap or gene trap strategies also can be used to identify and isolate a seed-selective

regulatory element of the invention (Sundaresan et al., *supra*, 1995; Springer et al., *Science* 268:877-880 (1995); Koncz et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:8467-8471 (1989); Kertbundit et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:5212-5216 (1991); Topping et al., *Development* 112:1009-1019 (1991), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). Enhancer trap elements include a reporter gene such as GUS with a weak or minimal promoter, while gene trap elements lack a promoter sequence, relying on transcription from a flanking chromosomal gene for reporter gene expression.

Transposable elements included in the constructs mediate fusions to endogenous loci; constructs selectively expressed in seed tissue, such as in the seed coat, endosperm or seed embryo, are identified by their pattern of expression. With the inserted element as a tag, the flanking seed-selective regulatory element is cloned using, for example, inverse polymerase chain reaction methodology (see, for example, Aarts et al., *Nature* 363:715-717 (1993); see, also, Ochman et al., "Amplification of Flanking Sequences by Inverse PCR," in Innis et al., *supra*, 1990). The Ac/Ds transposition system of Sundaresan et al., *supra*, 1995, can be particularly useful in identifying and isolating a seed-selective regulatory element of the invention.

Seed-selective regulatory elements also can be isolated by inserting a library of random genomic DNA fragments in front of a promoterless reporter gene and screening transgenic seed plants transformed with the library for seed-selective reporter gene expression. The promoterless vector pROA97, which contains the *npt* gene and the GUS gene each under the control of the minimal 35S promoter, can be useful for such screening. The genomic library can be, for example, Sau3A fragments of

*Arabidopsis thaliana* genomic DNA or genomic DNA from, for example, another *Brassicaceae*, *Fabaceae* or oilseed plant of interest (Ott et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 223:169-179 (1990); Claes et al., The Plant Journal 1:15-26 (1991), 5 each of which is incorporated herein by reference).

Seed-selective expression of a regulatory element of the invention can be demonstrated or confirmed by routine techniques, for example, using a reporter gene and *in situ* expression analysis. The GUS and firefly 10 luciferase reporters are particularly useful for *in situ* localization of plant gene expression (Jefferson et al., EMBO J. 6:3901 (1987); Ow et al., Science 334:856 (1986), each of which is incorporated herein by reference); promoterless vectors containing the GUS expression 15 cassette are commercially available, for example, from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). To identify a seed-selective regulatory element, the desired nucleic acid sequence is generated using enzymatic or PCR-based methodology (Glick and Thompson, *supra*, 1993; Innis et al., *supra*, 1990); 20 the resulting segments are fused to a reporter gene such as GUS and analyzed as described above.

An exogenous regulatory element useful in a transgenic seed plant of the invention also can be an inducible regulatory element, which is a regulatory 25 element that confers conditional expression upon an operatively linked nucleic acid molecule, where expression of the operatively linked nucleic acid molecule is increased in the presence of a particular inducing agent or stimulus as compared to expression of 30 the nucleic acid molecule in the absence of the inducing agent or stimulus. Particularly useful inducible regulatory elements include copper-inducible regulatory elements (Mett et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

USA 90:4567-4571 (1993); Furst et al., Cell 55:705-717 (1988)); tetracycline and chlor-tetracycline-inducible regulatory elements (Gatz et al., Plant J. 2:397-404 (1992); Röder et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 243:32-38 (1994));

5 Gatz, Meth. Cell Biol. 50:411-424 (1995)); ecdysone inducible regulatory elements (Christopherson et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6314-6318 (1992); Kreutzweiser et al., Ecotoxicol. Environ. Safety 28:14-24 (1994)); heat shock inducible regulatory elements

10 (Takahashi et al., Plant Physiol. 99:383-390 (1992); Yabe et al., Plant Cell Physiol. 35:1207-1219 (1994); Ueda et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 250:533-539 (1996)); and lac operon elements, which are used in combination with a constitutively expressed lac repressor to confer, for

15 example, IPTG-inducible expression (Wilde et al., EMBO J. 11:1251-1259 (1992)).

An inducible regulatory element useful in the transgenic seed plants of the invention also can be, for example, a nitrate-inducible promoter derived from the

20 spinach nitrite reductase gene (Back et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 17:9 (1991)) or a light-inducible promoter, such as that associated with the small subunit of RuBP carboxylase or the LHCP gene families (Feinbaum et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 226:449 (1991); Lam and Chua,

25 Science 248:471 (1990)). Additional inducible regulatory elements include salicylic acid inducible regulatory elements (Uknes et al., Plant Cell 5:159-169 (1993); Bi et al., Plant J. 8:235-245 (1995)); plant hormone-inducible regulatory elements

30 (Yamaguchi-Shinozaki et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 15:905 (1990); Kares et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 15:225 (1990)); and human hormone-inducible regulatory elements such as the human glucocorticoid response element (Schena et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10421 (1991)).

The present invention further provides a tissue derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an 5 AGL8-related gene product. A particularly valuable tissue can be, for example, a seed.

As used herein, the term "tissue" means an aggregate of seed plant cells and intercellular material organized into a structural and functional unit. A 10 tissue of the invention can be, for example, a seed, a fruit, a leaf, a root or part thereof. A particularly useful tissue of the invention is a seed or a fruit. A particularly useful tissue of the invention also can be a tissue that can be vegetatively or non-vegetatively 15 propagated such that the seed plant from which the tissue was derived is reproduced.

As used herein, the term "seed" means a structure formed by the maturation of the ovule of a seed plant following fertilization. Such seeds can be readily 20 harvested from a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention.

It should be recognized that a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, which contains an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an 25 AGL8-related gene product, also can contain one or more additional modifications, including naturally and non-naturally occurring mutations that can, for example, modulate the increase in seed size.

The invention further provides a method of 30 producing a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size. The

method is practiced by ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product in the seed plant, whereby seed size is increased due to ectopic expression of the nucleic acid molecule. In one 5 embodiment, the method is practiced by introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product into the seed plant.

As discussed above, the term "ectopically" refers to expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding 10 an AGL8-related gene product in a cell type other than a cell type in which the nucleic acid molecule is normally expressed, at a time other than a time at which the nucleic acid molecule is normally expressed or at an expression level other than the level at which the 15 nucleic acid molecule normally is expressed.

Actual ectopic expression of an AGL8-related gene product is dependent on various factors. The ectopic expression can be widespread expression throughout most or all plant tissues or can be expression 20 restricted to a small number of plant tissues, and can be achieved by a variety of routine techniques. Mutagenesis, including seed or pollen mutagenesis, can be used to generate a non-naturally occurring seed plant, in which a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related 25 gene product is ectopically expressed. Ethylmethane sulfonate (EMS) mutagenesis, transposon mediated mutagenesis or T-DNA mediated mutagenesis also can be useful in ectopically expressing an AGL8-related gene product to produce a seed plant that produces seeds of 30 increased size (see, generally, Glick and Thompson, *supra*, 1993). While not wishing to be bound by any particular mechanism, ectopic expression in a mutagenized plant can result from inactivation of one or more

negative regulators of AGL8, for example, from the combined inactivation of *AGL1* and *AGL5*.

Ectopic expression of an AGL8-related gene product also can be achieved by expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product from a heterologous regulatory element or from a modified variant of its own promoter. Heterologous regulatory elements include constitutive regulatory elements, which result in expression of the AGL8-related gene product in the seed as well as in a variety of other cell types, and seed-selective regulatory elements, which produce selective expression of an AGL8-related gene product in a limited number of plant tissues, including one or more seed tissues.

Ectopic expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product can be achieved using an endogenous or exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. A recombinant exogenous nucleic acid molecule can contain a heterologous regulatory element that is operatively linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding an AGL8-related gene product. Methods for producing the desired recombinant nucleic acid molecule under control of a heterologous regulatory element and for producing a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention are well known in the art (see, generally, Sambrook et al., *supra*, 1989; Glick and Thompson, *supra*, 1993).

An exogenous nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into a seed plant for ectopic expression using a variety of transformation methodologies including *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation and direct gene transfer methods such as electroporation and

microprojectile-mediated transformation (see, generally, Wang et al. (eds), Transformation of Plants and Soil Microorganisms, Cambridge, UK: University Press (1995), which is incorporated herein by reference).

- 5 Transformation methods based upon the soil bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* are particularly useful for introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule into a seed plant. The wild type form of *Agrobacterium* contains a Ti (tumor-inducing) plasmid that directs production of
- 10 tumorigenic crown gall growth on host plants. Transfer of the tumor-inducing T-DNA region of the Ti plasmid to a plant genome requires the Ti plasmid-encoded virulence genes as well as T-DNA borders, which are a set of direct DNA repeats that delineate the region to be transferred.
- 15 An *Agrobacterium*-based vector is a modified form of a Ti plasmid, in which the tumor inducing functions are replaced by the nucleic acid sequence of interest to be introduced into the plant host.

*Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation generally employs cointegrate vectors or, preferably, binary vector systems, in which the components of the Ti plasmid are divided between a helper vector, which resides permanently in the *Agrobacterium* host and carries the virulence genes, and a shuttle vector, which contains the gene of interest bounded by T-DNA sequences. A variety of binary vectors are well known in the art and are commercially available, for example, from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). Methods of coculturing *Agrobacterium* with cultured plant cells or wounded tissue such as leaf tissue, root explants, hypocotyledons, stem pieces or tubers, for example, also are well known in the art (Glick and Thompson, *supra*, 1993). Wounded cells within the plant tissue that have been infected by *Agrobacterium* can develop organs *de novo* when cultured under the

appropriate conditions; the resulting transgenic shoots eventually give rise to transgenic plants that ectopically express a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product. *Agrobacterium* also can be 5 used for transformation of whole seed plants as described in Bechtold et al., C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Life Sci. 316:1194-1199 (1993), which is incorporated herein by reference). *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation is useful for producing a variety of transgenic seed plants 10 (Wang et al., *supra*, 1995) including transgenic plants of the *Brassicaceae* family, such as rapeseed and flax, and transgenic plants of the *Fabaceae* family such as soybean, pea, lentil and bean.

Microprojectile-mediated transformation also 15 can be used to produce a transgenic seed plant that ectopically expresses an AGL8-related gene product. This method, first described by Klein et al. (Nature 327:70-73 (1987), which is incorporated herein by reference), relies on microprojectiles such as gold or tungsten that 20 are coated with the desired nucleic acid molecule by precipitation with calcium chloride, spermidine or PEG. The microprojectile particles are accelerated at high speed into an angiosperm tissue using a device such as the BIOLISTIC PD-1000 (Biorad; Hercules CA).

25 Microprojectile-mediated delivery or "particle bombardment" is especially useful to transform seed plants that are difficult to transform or regenerate using other methods. Microprojectile-mediated transformation has been used, for example, to generate a 30 variety of transgenic plant species, including cotton, tobacco, corn, hybrid poplar and papaya (see Glick and Thompson, *supra*, 1993) as well as cereal crops such as wheat, oat, barley, sorghum and rice (Duan et al.; Nature

Biotech. 14:494-498 (1996); Shimamoto, Curr. Opin. Biotech. 5:158-162 (1994), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). In view of the above, the skilled artisan will recognize that *Agrobacterium*-mediated or 5 microprojectile-mediated transformation, as disclosed herein, or other methods known in the art can be used to produce a transgenic seed plant of the invention.

As disclosed herein, an *agl8* mutant plant has smaller seeds as compared to the seeds produced by a wild 10 type *Arabidopsis* plant. Thus, in addition to the embodiment described above, the invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression. The 15 AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. In one embodiment, expression of the AGL8-related gene product is selectively suppressed in seed tissue. In addition, the invention provides a 20 tissue, such as a seed, which is derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression. Particularly valuable seed plant species that can be modified as 25 disclosed herein to produce seeds of decreased size include, for example, plants that produce cottonseed grown for cloth production, cucumber plants, tomato plants, citrus trees and watermelon plants.

The term "decreased size," as used herein in 30 reference to a seed produced by a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, means a significantly reduced seed volume or dry weight as compared to the volume or dry weight of seeds produced by a corresponding

seed plant in which expression of an AGL8-related gene product is not suppressed, for example, a wild type seed plant. Seeds of decreased size can have volumes or dry weights that are, on average, less than about 9/10, 8/10, 5 7/10, 5/10, 3/10, 2/10 or 1/10 the volume or dry weight of the seeds produced by a corresponding wil type seed plant.

The term "suppressed," as used herein in reference to expression of an AGL8-related gene product, means that the amount of functional AGL8-related gene product is reduced in a seed plant in comparison with the amount of functional AGL8-related gene product in the corresponding wild type seed plant. Thus, the term "suppressed," as used herein, encompasses the absence of AGL8-related gene product in a seed plant, as well as AGL8-related gene product expression that is present but reduced as compared to the level of this gene product in a wild type seed plant. Furthermore, the term suppressed refers to AGL8-related gene product expression that is reduced throughout the entire domain of AGL8-related gene product expression, or to expression that is reduced in some part of the AGL8-related gene product expression domain, provided that the resulting seed plant is characterized by producing seeds of decreased size.

As used herein, the term "suppressed" also encompasses an amount of AGL8-related gene product that is equivalent to the amount of AGL8-related gene product in a corresponding wild type seed plant, but where the AGL8-related gene product has a reduced level of activity. As discussed above, an AGL8-related gene product can contain a conserved MADS domain; thus, for example, point mutations or gross deletions within the MADS domain that reduce the DNA-binding activity of an

AGL8-related gene product can reduce or destroy its activity and, therefore, "suppress" AGL8-related gene product expression as defined herein. One skilled in the art will recognize that, in one embodiment, AGL8-related gene product expression is essentially absent in the seed plant or the AGL8-related gene product is essentially non-functional.

A variety of methodologies can be used to suppress AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant. Suppression can be achieved by directly modifying the genomic locus of an AGL8-related gene product, for example, by modifying the regulatory sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such that transcription or translation from the *AGL8* ortholog locus is reduced, or by modifying the coding sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such that a non-functional AGL8-related gene product is produced.

Suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant also can be achieved indirectly, for example, by modifying the expression or activity of a protein that regulates expression of the AGL8-related gene product.

Methodologies for effecting suppression of an AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant include, for example, homologous recombination, chemical and transposon-mediated mutagenesis, cosuppression and antisense-based techniques and dominant negative methodologies.

Homologous recombination of *AGL1* or *AGL5* can be used to suppress AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant. The use of homologous recombination in plants is described, for example, in Kempin et al., Nature 389:802-803 (1997), which is incorporated herein by reference.

Suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression also can be achieved by producing a loss-of-function mutation using transposon-mediated insertional mutagenesis with Ds transposons or Stm transposons (see, for example, Sundaresan et al., Genes Devel. 9:1797-1810 (1995), which is incorporated herein by reference). Insertion of a transposon into an AGL8-related gene product target gene can be identified, for example, by restriction mapping, which can identify the presence of an insertion in the gene promoter or in the coding region, such that expression of functional gene product is suppressed. Insertion of a transposon also can be identified by detecting an absence of the mRNA encoded by the target gene or by the detecting the absence of the gene product. Suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression also can be achieved by producing a loss-of-function mutation using T-DNA-mediated insertional mutagenesis (see, for example, Krysan et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 93:8145-8150 (1996)).

Suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant also can be achieved using cosuppression, which is a well known methodology that relies on expression of a nucleic acid molecule in the sense orientation to produce coordinate silencing of the introduced nucleic acid molecule and the homologous endogenous gene (see, for example, Flavell, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 91:3490-3496 (1994); Kooter and Mol, Current Opin. Biol. 4:166-171 (1993), each of which is incorporated herein by reference). Cosuppression is induced most strongly by a large number of transgene copies or by overexpression of transgene RNA and can be enhanced by modification of the transgene such that it fails to be translated.

Antisense nucleic acid molecules encoding an AGL8-related gene product, or fragments thereof, also can be used to suppress expression of an AGL8-related gene product in a seed plant. Antisense nucleic acid molecules reduce mRNA translation or increase mRNA degradation, thereby suppressing gene expression (see, for example, Kooter and Mol, *supra*, 1993; Pnueli et al., The Plant Cell Vol. 6, 175-186 (1994), which is incorporated herein by reference).

10 To produce a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, in which AGL8-related gene product expression is suppressed, the one or more sense or antisense nucleic acid molecules can be expressed under control of a strong regulatory element such as a 15 constitutive regulatory element or a seed-selective regulatory element described hereinabove.

The skilled artisan will recognize that effective suppression of endogenous AGL8-related gene product expression depends upon the one or more 20 introduced nucleic acid molecules having a high percentage of homology with the corresponding endogenous gene loci. A nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) is provided herein. A nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 can be useful in the 25 methods of the invention or for isolating an orthologous AGL8 sequence.

The homology requirement for effective suppression using homologous recombination, cosuppression or antisense methodology can be determined empirically. 30 In general, a minimum of about 80-90% nucleic acid sequence identity is preferred for effective suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression. Thus, a nucleic

acid molecule encoding a gene ortholog from the family or genus of the seed plant species into which the nucleic acid molecule is to be introduced is preferred for generating a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the 5 invention using homologous recombination, cosuppression or antisense technology. More preferably, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a gene ortholog from the same seed plant species is used for suppressing AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant of the invention. For 10 example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a canola AGL8-related gene product such as canola AGL8 is preferable for suppressing AGL8-related gene product expression in a canola plant.

Although use of a highly homologous nucleic 15 acid molecule is preferred in the methods of the invention, the nucleic acid molecule to be used for homologous recombination, cosuppression or antisense suppression need not contain in its entirety the AGL8-related gene product sequence to be suppressed. 20 Thus, a sense or antisense nucleic acid molecule encoding only a portion of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, can be useful for producing a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, in which AGL8-related gene product expression is suppressed.

25 A portion of a nucleic acid molecule to be homologously recombined generally contains at least about 1 kb of sequence homologous to the targeted gene and preferably contains at least about 2 kb, more preferably at least about 3 kb and can contain at least about 5 kb 30 of sequence homologous to the targeted gene. A portion of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product to be used for cosuppression or antisense suppression generally contains at least about 50 base

pairs to the full-length of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the AGL8-related gene product. In contrast to an active segment, as defined herein, a portion of a nucleic acid molecule to be used for homologous 5 recombination, cosuppression or antisense suppression need not encode a functional part of a gene product.

A dominant negative construct also can be used to suppress AGL8-related gene product expression in a seed plant. A dominant negative construct useful in the 10 invention generally contains a portion of the complete AGL8-related gene product coding sequence sufficient, for example, for DNA-binding or for a protein-protein interaction such as a homodimeric or heterodimeric protein-protein interaction but lacking the 15 transcriptional activity of the wild type protein. For example, a carboxy-terminal deletion mutant of AGAMOUS was used as a dominant negative construct to suppress expression of the MADS box gene AGAMOUS (Mizukami et al., Plant Cell 8:831-844 (1996), which is incorporated by 20 reference herein). One skilled in the art understands that, similarly, a dominant negative AGL8-related gene product construct, such as a dominant negative AGL8 ortholog construct can be used to suppress the expression of an AGL8-related gene product in a seed plant, thereby 25 resulting in production of seeds of decreased size. A useful dominant negative construct can be a deletion mutant encoding, for example, the MADS box domain alone ("M"), the MADS box domain and "intervening" region ("MI"); the MADS box, "intervening" and "K" domains 30 ("MIK"); or the "intervening," "K" and carboxy-terminal domains ("IKC").

A seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size also can be produced by manipulating

expression of AGL1 and AGL5. Suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression can be achieved indirectly by suppression of AGL1 and AGL5 expression in the seed plant. A non-naturally occurring seed plant in which 5 expression of an AGL8-related gene product is suppressed can be, for example, an *agl1 agl5* double mutant. As used herein, the term "*agl1 agl5* double mutant" means a seed plant having a loss-of-function mutation at the *AGL1* locus and a loss-of-function mutation at the *AGL5* locus.

10 Loss-of-function mutations encompass point mutations, including substitutions, deletions and insertions, as well as gross modifications of an *AGL1* and *AGL5* locus and can be located in coding or non-coding sequences. One skilled in the art understands that any such 15 loss-of-function mutation at the *AGL1* locus can be combined with any such mutation at the *AGL5* locus to generate an *agl1 agl5* double mutant of the invention. Production of an exemplary *agl1 agl5* double mutant in the *Brassica* seed plant *Arabidopsis* is described in Kempin et 20 al., Nature 389:802-803 (1997), which is incorporated herein by reference.

*AGL1* and *AGL5* are closely related genes that have diverged relatively recently. While not wishing to be bound by the following, some plants can contain only 25 *AGL1* or only *AGL5*, or can contain a single ancestral gene related to *AGL1* and *AGL5*. In such plants, a seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size can be produced by suppressing only expression of *AGL1*, or expression of *AGL5*, or expression of a single ancestral 30 gene related to *AGL1* and *AGL5*. Thus, in some plant species, a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression can

be a plant in which AGL1 expression is suppressed. Such a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression can be, for example, 5 an *agl1* single mutant. Similarly, in some plant species, a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size due to suppression of AGL8-related gene product expression, can be a plant in which AGL5 expression is suppressed. Such a plant can 10 be, for example, an *agl5* single mutant.

Kits for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size also are provided herein. The kits of the invention include a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene 15 product and a seed-selective regulatory element. In a kit of the invention, the AGL8-related gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. If desired, a kit for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of 20 increased size can include a plant expression vector containing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product operatively linked to a seed-selective regulatory element.

Nucleic acid molecules encoding AGL8-related 25 gene products, such as those having substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog, have been described hereinabove. A kit of the invention can contain one of a variety of nucleic acid molecules encoding AGL8-related gene products and any 30 seed-selective regulatory element, such as an element described hereinabove.

If desired, a kit of the invention also can contain a plant expression vector. As used herein, the term "plant expression vector" means a self-replicating nucleic acid molecule that provides a means to transfer 5 an exogenous nucleic acid molecule into a seed plant host cell and to express the molecule therein. Plant expression vectors encompass vectors suitable for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation, including binary and cointegrating vectors, as well as vectors for 10 physical transformation.

Plant expression vectors can be used for transient expression of the exogenous nucleic acid molecule, or can integrate and stably express the exogenous sequence. One skilled in the art understands 15 that a plant expression vector can contain all the functions needed for transfer and expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule; alternatively, one or more functions can be supplied in *trans* as in a binary vector system for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation.

20 In addition to containing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product operatively linked to a seed-selective regulatory element, a plant expression vector of the invention can contain, if desired, additional elements. A binary 25 vector for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation contains one or both T-DNA border repeats and can also contain, for example, one or more of the following: a broad host range replicon, an *ori* T for efficient transfer from *E. coli* to *Agrobacterium*, a bacterial selectable marker 30 such as ampicillin and a polylinker containing multiple cloning sites.

A plant expression vector for physical transformation can have, if desired, a plant selectable marker and can be based on a vector such as pBR322, pUC, pGEM and M13, which are commercially available, for 5 example, from Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) or Promega (Madison, WI). In plant expression vectors for physical transformation of a seed plant, the T-DNA borders or the *ori* T region can optionally be included but provide no advantage.

10 As disclosed herein, overexpression of AGL8 in *Arabidopsis* results in the production of fruit that are larger in size than fruit produced by wild type *Arabidopsis* (see Example II). While wild type *Arabidopsis* produced fruit that was about 3/4" long and 15 about 1/8" wide, transformed *Arabidopsis* expressing AGL8 constitutively produced fruit that averaged about 1-1/8" long. While not wishing to be bound by the following, style tissue in the 35S::AGL8 transgenic plants was converted to ovary tissue, resulting in elongation of the 20 fruit at the expense of the style. Based on the increased fruit size observed in seed plants constitutively expressing AGL8, the invention provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic 25 expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product. The AGL8-family gene product can have substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog, for example, the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

30 In a related embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic expression of an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding

an AGL8-family gene product. The exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product can be operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element, which can be, for example, a 5 constitutive regulatory element or a valve-selective regulatory element.

A tissue derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size due to ectopic expression of a nucleic 10 acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product also is provided herein. The invention provides, for example, a fruit derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention characterized by producing fruit of increased size.

15 The invention also provides a method of generating a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of increased size. The method includes the step of ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene 20 product in the seed plant, whereby fruit size is increased due to ectopic expression of the nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method includes the step of introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product into the seed plant.

25 A non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention characterized by producing fruit of increased size is any fruit-bearing seed plant, for example, a member of the *Brassicaceae*, a member of the *Fabaceae*, or a cereal plant, such as a corn plant, rice plant, or 30 small grain cereal plant such as a barley, wheat, oat or rye plant.

Other examples of a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention characterized by producing fruit of increased size include citrus trees, such as orange trees, grapefruit trees, lemon trees and lime trees. A non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention characterized by producing fruit of increased size also can be a plant that bears, for example, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, bananas, blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, pineapples, dates, avocados, olives, coconuts, tomatoes, cucumbers or eggplants, such fruits having an increased size as compared to the fruit produced by the corresponding wild type plant. Based on the observed conversion of style to ovary tissue described above, one skilled in the art understands that the methods of the invention for generating a non-naturally occurring seed plant can be particularly applicable to seed plants that bear fruits having a relatively large style. The skilled person will recognize that the invention can be practiced with these or other fruit-bearing seed plants as desired.

As used herein in reference to a fruit produced by a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, the term "increased size" means a significantly greater fruit volume or dry weight as compared to the volume or dry weight of fruit produced by a corresponding seed plant lacking an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product, such as a wild type seed plant.

It is recognized that there can be natural variation in the size of fruits produced by a particular seed plant species or variety. However, fruits of increased size produced by a seed plant using a method of the invention readily can be identified by sampling a

population of the produced fruits and determining that the normal distribution of fruit sizes is greater, on average, than the normal distribution of seeds produced by the corresponding seed plant variety or species

5 lacking an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product. Thus, production of non-naturally occurring seed plants of the invention provides a means to skew the normal distribution of fruit sizes produced by a seed plant, such that the fruit

10 volumes or dry weights are, on average, at least about 5% greater, 10% greater, 20% greater, 30% greater, 50% greater, 75% greater, 100% greater, 200% greater, 300% greater, 400% greater or 500% greater than in the corresponding seed plant species that does not contain an

15 ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product.

As used herein, the term "AGL8-family gene product" means a gene product that has the same or similar function as *Arabidopsis* AGL8 such that, when ectopically expressed in a seed plant, normal development is altered such that fruits of increased size are produced. *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) is an example of an AGL8-family gene product as defined herein. As disclosed in Example II, ectopic expression of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) under control of a tandem CaMV 35S promoter, in which the intrinsic promoter element has been duplicated, alters normal plant development such that fruits enlarged by about 50% as compared to fruit from wild type plants are produced.

An AGL8-family gene product generally is characterized, in part, as containing a MADS domain. An AGL8-family gene product also generally is characterized by having an amino acid sequence that has at least about

50% amino acid identity with the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2). An AGL8-family gene product can have, for example, an amino acid sequence with greater than about 65% amino acid sequence identity 5 with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), preferably greater than about 75% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), more preferably greater than about 85% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2), and can be a sequence having greater than about 90%, 95% 10 or 97% amino acid identity with *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

A nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product can be ectopically expressed in a 15 heterologous seed plant to produce a non-naturally occurring seed plant characterized by producing fruits of increase size since AGL8-family gene products such as AGL8 orthologs can be well-conserved and can function across species boundaries. Thus, ectopic expression of a 20 nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) in a heterologous seed plant within the *Brassicaceae* can alter normal development and result in production of fruits of increased size. Similarly, a nucleic acid molecule encoding *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID 25 NO:2), for example, can be ectopically expressed in more distantly related heterologous seed plants, including dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous angiosperms and gymnosperms and, upon ectopic expression, can alter normal development such that fruits of increased size are 30 produced by the heterologous seed plant.

As used herein, the term "AGL8-family gene product" encompasses an active segment of an AGL8-family gene product, which is a polypeptide portion of an AGL8-family gene product that, when ectopically

expressed, alters normal development such that fruits of increased size are produced. An active segment can be, for example, an amino terminal, internal or carboxy terminal fragment of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2) that, 5 when ectopically expressed in a seed plant, alters normal development such that fruits of increased size are produced. An active segment of an AGL8-family gene product can include, for example, the MADS domain and can have the ability to bind DNA specifically. The skilled 10 artisan will recognize that a nucleic acid molecule encoding an active segment of an AGL8-family gene product can be useful in producing a seed plant of the invention characterized by producing seeds of fruits of increased size and in the related methods and kits of the 15 invention.

An active segment of an AGL8-family gene product can be identified using the methods described in Example II or using other routine methodology. Briefly, a seed plant such as *Arabidopsis* can be transformed with 20 a nucleic acid molecule under control of a constitutive regulatory element such as a tandem CaMV 35S promoter. Phenotypic analysis of the seed plant reveals whether a seed plant ectopically expressing a particular polypeptide portion produces fruits of increased size.

25 An AGL8-family gene product can have "substantially the amino acid sequence" of an AGL8 ortholog, which encompasses a polypeptide or polypeptide segment having an identical amino acid sequence, or a polypeptide or polypeptide segment having a similar, 30 non-identical sequence that is considered by those skilled in the art to be a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence. An AGL8-related gene product that has "substantially the amino acid sequence" of an AGL8

ortholog can have one or more modifications such as amino acid additions, deletions or substitutions relative to the AGL8 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, provided that the modified polypeptide retains substantially the 5 ability to alter normal development such that fruits of increased size are produced when the nucleic acid molecule is ectopically expressed in the seed plant.

Further provided by the invention are kits for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by 10 producing fruit of increased size. The kits include a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product as well as a valve-selective regulatory element. The AGL8-family gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 15 ortholog. If desired, a kit of the invention can include a plant expression vector containing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product operatively linked to a valve-selective regulatory element.

As used herein, the term "valve-selective 20 regulatory element" refers to a nucleotide sequence that, when operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule, confers selective expression upon the operatively linked nucleic acid molecule in a limited number of plant tissues, including valve tissue. As used herein, the 25 term valve-selective regulatory element refers to an element that can confer specific expression exclusively in valve tissue, or that can confer selective expression in a limited number of plant tissues including valve tissue.

30 A valve-selective regulatory element can be derived, for example, from a gene that is selectively expressed in the valve tissue of a seed plant. For

example, genes selectively expressed in valve tissue of a seed plant include the gene that confers selective GUS expression in the *Arabidopsis* transposant line GT142 (Sundaresan et al., *Genes Devel.* 9:1797-1810 (1995),

5 which is incorporated herein by reference). Additional valve-selective regulatory elements can be identified and isolated using routine methodology. Differential screening strategies using, for example, RNA prepared from the valve tissue and RNA prepared from non-valve 10 tissue, such as root or leaf tissue, can be used to isolate cDNAs selectively expressed in valve tissue. Enhancer trap or gene trap strategies and expression screening of libraries, as described above in regard to the isolation of seed-selective regulatory elements, also 15 can be used to identify additional valve-selective regulatory elements.

The invention further provides a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of decreased size, in which expression of an

20 AGL8-family gene product is suppressed. Such a non-naturally occurring seed plant can be valuable for producing, for example, small cucumbers, which are prized for the preparation of certain types of pickles. In such a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, an 25 AGL8-family gene product can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog. In one embodiment, expression of the AGL8-family gene product is selectively suppressed in valve tissue. Also provided herein is a tissue, such as 30 a fruit, derived from a non-naturally occurring seed plant that is characterized by producing fruit of decreased size, in which expression of an AGL8-family gene product is suppressed.

The term "decreased size," as used herein in reference to a fruit produced by a non-naturally occurring seed plant of the invention, means a significantly reduced fruit volume or dry weight as compared to the volume or dry weight of fruit produced by a corresponding seed plant lacking an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product such as a wild type seed plant. Fruits of decreased size can have volumes or dry weights that are, on average, less than about 9/10, 8/10, 7/10, 5/10, 3/10, 2/10 or 1/10 the volume or dry weight of the fruits produced by a corresponding wild type seed plant.

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

15

**EXAMPLE I**

PRODUCTION OF A 35S::AGL8 TRANSGENIC ARABIDOPSIS PLANT  
PRODUCING SEEDS OF INCREASED SIZE

This example describes methods for producing a transgenic *Arabidopsis* plant with altered development such that seeds of increased size and weight are produced.

Full-length AGL8 was prepared by polymerase chain reaction amplification using primer AGL8 5-γ (SEQ ID NO:9; 5'-CCGTCGACGATGGGAAGAGGTAGGGTT-3') and primer OAM14 (SEQ ID NO:10; 5'-AATCATTACCAAGATATGAA-3'), and subsequently cloned into the SalI and BamHI sites of expression vector pBIN-JIT, which was modified from pBIN19 to include the tandem CaMV 35S promoter, a polycloning site and the CaMV polyA signal. *Arabidopsis* was transformed using the *in planta* method of *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation essentially as

described in Bechtold et al., C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 316:1194-1199 (1993), which is incorporated herein by reference. Kanamycin-resistant lines were analyzed for the presence of the 35S-AGL8 construct by PCR using a 5 primer specific for the 35S promoter and a primer specific for the AGL8 cDNA, which produced two fragments of 850 and 550 bp in the 35S-AGL8 transgenic plants. These fragments were absent in plants that had not been transformed with the 35S-AGL8 construct.

10 The phenotype of two representative and 35S::AGL8 lines with independent insertion events was analyzed. In both of the transgenic lines, it appeared that senescence was delayed, as indicated by the fact that the transgenic fruit stayed fresher longer. In 15 particular, transgenic fruit dried about fourteen days after yellowing, while wild type fruit dried about two days after yellowing.

Further characterization of the 35S::AGL8 transgenic seed plants revealed that the seeds exhibited 20 an increased volume and weight. The transgenic seed volumes were noticeably increased, with an increase of about 30% in each dimension as compared to control, non-transformed *Arabidopsis* plants. Furthermore, seeds were on average about three times as heavy as the seeds 25 from control plants. The average size of 200 dry seeds from wild type plants was 2.6 mg, while 200 dry seeds from 35S::AGL8 line #1 weighed 7.6 mg, and 200 dry seeds from 35S::AGL8 line #2 weighed 7.7 mg.

30 The data set forth above indicate that ectopic expression of AGL8 can delay senescence in seed plants, keeping fruit fresher longer. Furthermore, ectopic

expression of AGL8 can result in production of seeds of increased size and weight.

#### **EXAMPLE II**

##### **PRODUCTION OF A 35S::AGL8 TRANSGENIC ARABIDOPSIS PLANT**

##### **5 PRODUCING FRUITS OF INCREASED SIZE**

This example describes methods for producing a transgenic *Arabidopsis* plant that produces fruit of increased size.

Full-length AGL8 under control of a tandem CaMV

10 35S promoter was used to prepare 35S::AGL8 transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants as described above. Characterization of 35S::AGL8 transgenic *Arabidopsis* lines indicated that the transgenic fruit was enlarged as compared to fruit from wild type plants. Where wild type *Arabidopsis*

15 produced fruit that was about 3/4" long and about 1/8" wide, transformed *Arabidopsis* constitutively expressing AGL8 produced fruit that averaged 1-1/8" in length. The increased fruit length can be attributed to the conversion of style tissue to ovary tissue.

20 The results described above indicate that ectopic expression of AGL8, such as constitutive AGL8 expression, can result in production of fruit of a significantly larger size as compared to the fruit produced by wild type plants.

**EXAMPLE III****AGL8 INTERACTS WITH AGL5 IN YEAST**

This example demonstrates that, in a yeast two-hybrid system, the AGL8 gene product interacts with 5 AGL5.

The "interaction trap" of Finley and Brent (Gene Probes: A Practical Approach (1994); see, also Gyuris et al., Cell 75:791-803 (1993)) is a variation of the yeast two-hybrid system of Fields and Song, Nature 10 340:245-246 (1989). In this system, a first protein is fused to a DNA-binding domain, and a second is fused to a transcriptional activation domain. An interaction between the *Arabidopsis* AGL5 and AGL8 gene products was assayed by activation of a lacZ reporter gene.

15 The "bait" and "prey" constructs were prepared in single copy centromere plasmids pBI-880 and pBI-771, respectively, which each contain the constitutive ADH1 promoter and are essentially as described by Chevray and Nathans, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5789-5793 (1992).  
20 The bait construct contains the GAL4 DNA-binding domain (amino acids 1 to 147) fused to the full-length AGL8 coding sequence. The prey construct has the full-length coding sequence of AGL5 fused to the GAL4 transcriptional activation domain (amino acids 768-881), following a  
25 nuclear localization sequence. The bait and prey constructs were assayed in the YPB2 strain of *S. cerevisiae*, which is deficient for GAL4 and GAL80 and which contains an integrated lacZ reporter gene under control of GAL1 promoter elements (Feilotter et al.,  
30 Nucleic Acids Research 22:1502-1503 (1994)).

An interaction of the AGL8 "bait" and AGL5 "prey" was demonstrated in the YPB2 strain by the development of blue colonies on X-GAL containing media. Control "bait"--"prey" combinations, including the 5 GAL4(1-147) DNA binding domain and GAL4 transcriptional activation domain only produced only white colonies. These results demonstrate that AGL8 can interact with AGL5 in yeast and indicate that the AGL8 and AGL5 plant MADS box gene products also can interact in seed plants.

10 All journal article, reference, and patent citations provided above, in parentheses or otherwise, whether previously stated or not, are incorporated herein by reference.

15 Although the invention has been described with reference to the examples above, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A non-naturally occurring seed plant, comprising an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product, said seed plant 5 characterized by producing seeds of increased size.
2. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 1, wherein said AGL8-related gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.
- 10 3. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 2, wherein said AGL8-related gene product has the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).
- 15 4. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 1, which is a transgenic seed plant comprising an exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product.
- 20 5. The transgenic seed plant of claim 4, wherein said exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product is operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element.
6. The transgenic seed plant of claim 5, wherein said regulatory element is a constitutive regulatory element.
- 25 7. The transgenic seed plant of claim 6, wherein said regulatory element is a cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter.

8. The transgenic seed plant of claim 5, wherein said regulatory element is a seed-selective regulatory element.

5 9. A tissue derived from the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 1.

10. The tissue of claim 9, which is a seed.

11. A method of producing the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 1, comprising ectopically 10 expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product in said seed plant, whereby seed size is increased due to ectopic expression of said nucleic acid molecule.

12. The method of claim 11, comprising 15 introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product into said seed plant.

13. A kit for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing seeds of increased size, comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding an 20 AGL8-related gene product and a seed-selective regulatory element.

14. The kit of claim 13, wherein said AGL8-related gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

25 15. The kit of claim 14, further comprising a plant expression vector comprising said nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-related gene product operatively linked to said seed-selective regulatory element.

16. A non-naturally occurring seed plant, in which expression of an AGL8-related gene product is suppressed, said seed plant characterized by producing seeds of decreased size.

5 17. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 16, in which said AGL8-related gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

10 18. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 16, in which expression of said AGL8-related gene product is selectively suppressed in seed tissue.

19. A tissue derived from the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 16.

20. The tissue of claim 19, which is a seed.

21. A non-naturally occurring seed plant, comprising an ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product, said seed plant characterized by producing fruit of increased size.

5 22. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 21, wherein said AGL8-family gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

10 23. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 22, wherein said AGL8-family gene product has the amino acid sequence of *Arabidopsis* AGL8 (SEQ ID NO:2).

15 24. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 21, which is a transgenic seed plant comprising an exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product.

25. The transgenic seed plant of claim 24, wherein said exogenous ectopically expressed nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product is operatively linked to an exogenous regulatory element.

20 26. The transgenic seed plant of claim 25, wherein said regulatory element is a constitutive regulatory element.

25 27. The transgenic seed plant of claim 26, wherein said regulatory element is a cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter.

28. The transgenic seed plant of claim 25, wherein said regulatory element is a valve-selective regulatory element.

29. A tissue derived from the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 21.

30. The tissue of claim 29, which is a fruit.

31. A method of generating the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 21, comprising ectopically expressing a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product in said seed plant, whereby fruit size is increased due to ectopic expression of said nucleic acid molecule.

10 32. The method of claim 31, comprising introducing an exogenous nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product into said seed plant.

15 33. A kit for generating a transgenic seed plant characterized by producing fruit of increased size, comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product and a valve-selective regulatory element.

20 34. The kit of claim 33, wherein said AGL8-family gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

35. The kit of claim 33, further comprising a plant expression vector comprising said nucleic acid molecule encoding an AGL8-family gene product operatively linked to said valve-selective regulatory element.

36. A non-naturally occurring seed plant, in which expression of an AGL8-family gene product is suppressed, said seed plant characterized by producing fruit of decreased size.

5 37. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 36, in which said AGL8-family gene product has substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog.

10 38. The non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 36, in which expression of said AGL8-family gene product is selectively suppressed in valve tissue.

39. A tissue derived from the non-naturally occurring seed plant of claim 36.

40. The tissue of claim 39, which is a fruit.

CCCAGAGAGACATAAGAAAGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGATACTT  
 TGGTCATTCAGGGTTGTCGTTCTCTCTCTTGTCTTGAGATTTGAAGAGAGAGAGAT  
 1 ATGGGAAGAGGTAGGGTTCAGCTGAAGAGGATAGAGAACAGATCAATAGGCAAGTTACT  
 1 M G R G R V O L K R I E N K I N R O V T  
  
 61 TTCTCAAAGAGAAGGTCTGGTTGCTCAAGAAAGCTCATGAGATCTCTGTTCTGCGAT  
 21 F S K R R S G L L K K A H E I S V L C D  
  
 121 GCTGAGGTTGCTCTCATCGCTTCTTCAAAGGCAAACCTTCAAGATATTCCACCGAC  
 41 A E V A L I V F S S K G K L F E Y S T D  
  
 181 TCTTGATGGAGAGGATACTTGAAACGCTATGATCGCTATTATTCAGACAAACAACTT  
 61 S C M E R I L E R Y D R Y L Y S D K Q L  
  
 241 GTTGGCCGAGACGTTCACAAAGTGAAAATTGGGTTCTAGAACATGCTAAGCTCAAGGCA  
 81 V G R D V S Q S E N W V L E H A K L K A  
  
 301 AGAGTTGAGGTACTTGAGAAGAACAAAAGGAATTATGGGGAAAGATCTTGATTGTTG  
 101 R V E V L E K N K R N F M G E D L D S L  
  
 361 AGCTTGAAGGAGCTCAAAGCTTGGAGCATCAGCTCGATGCAGCTATCAAGAGCATTAGG  
 121 S L K E L O S L E H O L D A A I K S I R  
  
 421 TCAAGAAAGAACCAAGCTATGTTGAATCCATATCTGCGCTCCAGAAGAAGGATAAACGCC  
 141 S R K N O A M F E S I S A L O K K D K A  
  
 481 TTGCAAGATCACAACAATTGCTTCTCAAAAAGATTAAGGAGAGGGAGAAGAAAACGGGT  
 161 L Q D H N N S L L K K I K E R E K K T G  
  
 541 CAGCAAGAAGGACAATTAGTCCAATGCTCCAACTCTTCAAGTTCTGCCTCAATAC  
 181 Q Q E G Q L V Q C S N S S S V L L P Q Y  
  
 601 TGCCTAACCTCCAGAGATGGCTTGTGGAGAGAGTTGGGGAGAGAACGGTGGTGCA  
 201 C V T S S R D G F V E R V G G E N G G A  
  
 661 TCGTCGTTGACGGAACCAAACCTCTGCTTCCGGCTTGGATGTTACGCTCTACACTACG  
 221 S S L T E P N S L L P A W M L R P T T T  
  
 721 AACGAGTAGAACTATCTCACTCTTATAATATAATGATAATATAATTAAATGTTAATATT  
 241 N E \*

781 TTCATAACATTCACTTGGTGAATTACTCATTATTAATACCGATATGTTTA  
 841 GCTAGTCATATTATATGTATGATGGAACCTCCGTTGTGAGACGTATGTACGTAAGCTATC  
 901 ATTAGATTCACTGCGTCTTAAGAACAAAGATTCAATCTTGGTAATGATTCTCATGAAA  
 961 TA<sub>n</sub>

## FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/13249

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 6 C12N15/29 C12N15/82 A01H5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>MANDEL M A ET AL: "The <i>Arabidopsis</i> AGL8 MADS box gene is expressed in inflorescence meristems and is negatively regulated by APETALA1."  <i>PLANT CELL</i>, (1995 NOV) 7 (11) 1763-71.  JOURNAL CODE: BJU. ISSN: 1040-4651.,  XP002082108  cited in the application  see the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/-</p>	1-40

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 October 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

11/11/1998

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In ~~ntional~~ Application No  
PCT/US 98/13249

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	MENZEL G. ET AL.: "Identification of two MADS box genes that are expressed in the apical meristem of the long-day plant <i>Sinapis alba</i> in transition to flowering" <i>PLANT JOURNAL</i> , vol. 9, no. 3, 1996, pages 399-408, XP002082195 cited in the application see the whole document	1-40
A	COLOMBO L ET AL: "Downregulation of ovule-specific MADS box genes from <i>petunia</i> results in maternally controlled defects in seed development." <i>PLANT CELL</i> , (1997 MAY) 9 (5) 703-15. JOURNAL CODE: BJU. ISSN: 1040-4651., XP002082109 see the whole document	1-40
A	MIZUKAMI Y. ET AL.: "Functional domains of the floral regulator AGAMOUS: Characterization of the DNA binding domain and analysis of dominant negative mutations" <i>THE PLANT CELL</i> , vol. 8, no. 5, May 1996, pages 831-845, XP002082110 cited in the application see the whole document	1-40
P,X	GU Q. ET AL: "The FRUITFULL MADS-box gene mediates cell differentiation during <i>Arabidopsis</i> fruit development." <i>DEVELOPMENT</i> , (1998 APR) 125 (8) 1509-17. JOURNAL CODE: ECW. ISSN: 0950-1991., XP002082111 *see the whole document, esp. p.1511, 1. col., 2. par. * -----	16,17, 19,20, 36,37, 39,40